Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXIX. **SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1830.** **NO. 3544.**

Newport Mercury.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

WM. & J. H. BARBER,

No. 133, Thames-Street.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum.—$1 in advance.

No Paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Editors) until arrearages are paid.

Terms of Advertising.—Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three weeks for $1, and 17 cents for each subsequent insertion.—All Advertisements, (except where an account is open) must be paid for previous to insertion.

QUILLS.

Wm. & J.H. Barber,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE Assortment of QUILLS, from 67 Cents to $3 per hundred.

A L S O,

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

Of every description, and price.

LIKEWISE,

Writing Paper from $20 to $3 per ream; Letter Do. of various kinds and Wrapping Paper.

ALMANACKS, FOR 1830,

Of all kinds, by the Dozen, or Single.

Books & Stationary

SCHOOL BOOKS of every kind in use in Town and the County, consisting of Geographies of all kinds;—Walker's Dictionaries; Daboll's, Colburn's and Sanford's Arithmetics; [illegible] and Ingersoll's Grammar; N. [illegible] Murray's Reader, Sequel, [illegible] Exercises; Whelpley's Compend of History of the U. S. for Schools.

Newport, Jan. 30.

GEORGE G. KING.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

[illegible] his professional services to [illegible] Office, in the Building [illegible] Union Bank.

Newport, Feb. 13.

FOR SALE,

THAT [illegible] short horned Bull ALEXANDER, 3 years old last August, [illegible] to combine more [illegible] than any animal of the kind in the State.

Also for Sale 3000 Wt. of grade Saxony [illegible] WOOL.—Apply to [illegible] GARDNER.

Newport [illegible]

Butter, Cheese, &c.

300 [illegible] Western BUTTER; [illegible] CHEESE; a few bbls. [illegible] Albany Ale; [illegible]—For Sale [illegible] by [illegible] EDDY.

Newport [illegible]

ASSIGNEES NOTICE.

D[illegible] and NICHO[illegible] of the Town and County [illegible]

A[illegible]

SANFORD B[illegible], [illegible] CRANSTON, } Assignees.

Newport, [illegible] 1830.

Rope-Walk at Auction.

ON THURSDAY, April 15th, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction, on the premises.

ALL [illegible] of ANDERSON & ALGER [illegible] Rope Walk, [illegible] apparatus [illegible] together with [illegible] improved by them [illegible] Lot of Land and Dwelling-House [illegible] said Rope Walk. The conditions of the Sale [illegible] at any time [illegible]

[illegible] } Assignees.

Newport, [illegible]

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THOMAS STACEY, [illegible] Tuesday [illegible] Assignment [illegible] property [illegible] for the benefit of [illegible] of said Stacey.—All persons indebted to said Stacey, are requested to make payment, and those having claims, to [illegible]

A. [illegible] ALLEN, JOSEPH [illegible] SAYER, } Assignees.

Newport [illegible]

NEW GOODS.

OPENED this Day, a large Lot of CALICOES, fast colours, at 9d and 14 cts.; New Calicoes in remnants, also by the pound and bunch; and a complete assortment of bleached and unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, some 1 14 yard wide.—For Sale, by

WM. J. TILLEY.

Newport, Feb. 13.

REMNANTS, &C.

John B. Newton,

HAVING just finished his Annual account of Stock, offers for Sale lots of REMNANTS of all kinds, at almost nothing. *A L S O,*

An excellent Assortment of GOODS, at very reduced prices.

Newport, Feb. 27.

Retailing Molasses.

A VERY superior lot of MOLASSES, for Retailing.—*Also*, NEW RUM by the Hhd. or Barrel.—*Likewise*, A few Pieces Russia DUCK.

FOR SALE, BY

J. G. & S. WHITEHORNE.

Newport, Dec. 19.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners give notice, that there are at the ASYLUM, several BOYS and GIRLS, of a suitable age to be bound out.—Any one that is in want of either, will make application to Mr. ISAAC TAGGART, Overseer of the Poor.

Newport, Feb. 27.

NOTICE,

At a Town-Council, holden at Newport, February 19th 1830.

IT WAS ORDERED, That all Tavern-Keepers, Confectioners, Keepers of Victualling and Oyster Cellars, and all other Retailers of Spirituous Liquors in less quantity than Ten Gallons, call at the Clerks' Office forthwith and take their Licenses, agreeably to the Act of the General Assembly, passed at their January Session, 1830.

A True Copy:—Witness.

B. B. HOWLAND, *Council-Clerk.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Administrator on the estate of ELIZABETH HOSIER late of Newport, dec. requests all persons having demands against said estate, to present them for settlement, and those indebted, to make payment to

JETHRO F. MITCHELL, *Adm'r.*

Middletown, 3d mo. 2d, 1830.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

CHARLES T. HAZARD, of Newport in the County of Newport, Merchant, has assigned to me all his property for the benefit of his Creditors; they are therefore requested to present their Claims as soon as may be.—The Debtors of said HAZARD will make immediate payment to

JOSEPH MARTIN, *Assignee.*

Newport, Feb. 3, 1830.

Wm. James Tilley,

WELL knowing that one good skein of sewing Thread is worth a dozen poor ones, and wishing to get a sale for the Article, has just opened a Lot of the very nicest kind, of every number and color, and in order to insure a profit to the retailer, will sell his best at 62 1-2 Cents the 100 skeins.

Newport, Feb. 13.

PROBATE NOTICES.

Court of Probate, Newport, March 1, 1830

WHEREAS an Instrument of Writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of BENJAMIN BRENTON, late of Newport, dec. was presented for Probate, and Letters Testamentary thereon.—It is ordered, that the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday in April next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given, (by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury) to all persons interested to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

WITNESS,

B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice, That he has been duly appointed by the Court of Probate for the Town of Exeter, Guardian of the Person and Estate of HENRY REYNOLDS, of said Exeter, a Minor under the age of 21 years, and has accepted said trust, and given bond according to law.—The Creditors of the said Ward are also hereby notified to exhibit their claims for adjustment within six months from the date hereof.—All persons interested in the above Notice, will therefore govern themselves accordingly.

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, *Guardian.*

Exeter, Nov. 18, 1829.

Poetry.

FROM THE MUSICAL BIJOU.

THE HEIRESS.

I love thee for thyself alone,
The world reproved my choice;
Yet well thou know'st I claimed thee still,
With no unsteady voice.
They call'd thee fickle;—O! how blind
Fond Woman's love may be!
I blamed thee not for broken vows,
Rejoicing thou wert free.

My Father told me thou wert poor,
Improvident and wild;
He said that want and pen[ury]
Would kill his gentle child.
I answer'd not,—but secretly,
I scorn'd the tale he told;
And then stole forth to offer thee
The Heiress and her gold.

My Mother said—"I do not heed
Thy Lover's want of wealth;—
But will he fondly cherish thee,
In sickness and in health?
He has the restless eye of one,
Who leads a roving life;
He loves not as thou should'st be loved,
O do not be his wife!"

My Father's anger mov'd me not,
Nor yet my Mother's tears;
Thy fascination wean'd my heart
From love—the growth of years!
With few and fleeting tears I left
The haunts of early youth,
And placing this weak hand in thine
I trusted to thy truth.

My chosen dwelling would have been,
Some undisturb'd retreat;
But led by thee I trod the halls,
Where pleasure's votaries meet:—
And it with joy I heard them praise,
The beauty of thy Bride;
'Twas but because I dearly prized
My husband's glance of pride.

But then a dreary time came on—
I often wept alone;—
And when we met thy voice had lost
Its former gentle tone.
I utter'd no complaint—thou knowest
I never did repine;—
And if my pale cheek chided thee,
It was no fault of mine.

I heard my boasted wealth was spent,
I smiled at such a loss;
My Husband's love was more to me—
Far more, than hoarded dross;—
And was it only this that caused
The frowns upon his brow?
"That wealth has been his bane,"—I cried,
"We shall be happy now."

Vain hope!—for thou dost shun the home
Thy folly rendered poor;
[illegible]
My cheek has lost its lure;
I have no Mother now to soothe
My sorrows on her breast;
And he whose counsel I despised,—
My Father, is at rest!

I do not say I love thee not,—
No, false one, come what will,
Return and be but kind to me,
And I should love thee still—
A broken mirror still reflects,
In every shatter'd part,—
'Tis thus love seems but multiplied,
In this poor broken heart.

TO MY SON.—BY LORD BYRON.

Those flaxen locks, those eyes of blue,
Bright as thy mother's in their hue;
Those rosy lips, whose dimples play
And smile to steal the heart away,
Recal a scene of former joy,
And touch thy father's heart, my boy!

And thou can'st lisp a father's name—
Ah, William, were thine own the same,
No self-reproach—but let me cease—
My care for thee shall purchase peace;
Thy mother's shade shall smile in joy,
And pardon all the past, my boy!

Her lowly grave the turf has prest,
And thou hast known a stranger's breast
Derision sneers upon thy birth,
And yields thee scarce a name on earth;
Yet shall not these one hope destroy,—
A father's heart is thine, my boy!

Why, let the world unfeeling frown,
Must I fond Nature's claim disown?
Ah, no! though moralists reprove,
I hail thee, dearest child of love,
Fair cherub, pledge of youth and joy—
A father guards thy birth, my boy!

Oh, 'twill be sweet in thee to trace—
Ere age has wrinkled o'er my face—
Ere half my glass of life is run—
At once a brother and a son;
And all my wane of years employ
In justice done to thee, my boy!

Although so young thy heedless sire,
Youth will not damp parental fire;
And, wert thou still less dear to me,
While Helen's form revives in thee,
The breast which beat to former joy,
Will ne'er desert its pledge, my boy!

Miscellany.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

The following are the concluding paragraphs of Mr. Webster's second Speech in answer to Mr. Hayne, which we copy for the correct sentiments it conveys, and the national feeling that characterises this distinguished statesman:—

"Mr. President, I have thus stated the reasons of my dissent to the doctrines which have been advanced and maintained. I am conscious of having detained you, and the Senate, much too long.—I was drawn into the debate, with no previous deliberation such as is suited to the discussion of so grave and important a subject. But it is a subject of which my heart is full, and I have not been willing to suppress the utterance of its spontaneous sentiments. I cannot, even now, persuade myself to relinquish it, without expressing, once more my deep conviction, that since it respects nothing less than the Union of the States, it is of most vital and essential importance to the public happiness. I profess, sir, in my career hitherto, to have kept steadily in view the prosperity and honour of the whole country, and the preservation of our Federal Union. It is to that Union we owe our safety at home, and our consideration and dignity abroad. It is to that Union that we are chiefly indebted for whatever makes us most proud of our country. That union we reached, only by the discipline of our virtues, in the severe school of adversity. It had its origin in the necessities of disordered finance, prostrate commerce, and ruined credit. Under its benign influences, these great interests immediately awoke, as from the dead, and sprang forth with newness of life. Every year of its duration has teemed with fresh proofs of its utility and its blessings; and although our territory has stretched out, wider and wider, and our population spread farther and farther, they have not outrun its protection, or its benefits. It has been to us all a copious fountain of national, social, and personal happiness. I have not allowed myself, sir, to look beyond the Union, to see what might lie hidden in the dark recess behind. I have not cooly weighed the chances of preserving liberty, when the bonds that unite us together shall be broken asunder.—I have not accustomed myself to hang over the precipice of disunion, to see whether with my short sight I can fathom the depth of the abyss below; nor could I regard him as a safe counsellor in the affairs of this Government, whose thoughts should be mainly bent on considering, not how the Union should be best preserved, but how tolerable might be the condition of the people when it shall be broken up & destroyed.

While the Union lasts we have high, exciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us, for us and our children. Beyond that I seek not to penetrate the veil. God grant, that in my day, at least that curtain may not rise. God grant, that on my vision never may be opened what lies behind.—When my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the sun in Heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonoured fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance, rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, now known and honoured throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured; bearing for its motto, no such miserable interrogatory as;—*What is all this worth?* Nor those other words of delusion and folly—*Liberty first and Union afterwards*—but every where, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart—Liberty *and* Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—The New-York American of Saturday last, says—"Professor McVickar delivered on Tuesday evening, in the College Hall, a Lecture setting forth the value and importance to all classes, in this country especially, of the lessons which political economy teaches. To the prevailing ignorance of this science he justly ascribed much annual evil in legislation,—constantly recurring mistakes in banking—fatal errors in national policy. Estimating that, in the 24 States and 7 Territories—each of which has its separate Legislature—nearly 5000 persons, including the members of Congress, are annually engaged in the task of law-making, and that of those 5000 four-fifths probably annually are changed; & again calculating that for the 300 banks scattered along our sea board, each of which, as officers and directors employs probably on an average 12 persons, an aggregate of 3600 bankers would be necessary—the lecturer strongly insisted that no where could there be a wider field, or greater occasion for the lights of that *Science of Safety*, Political Economy."

The following are the concluding remarks of Dr. Reid's Introductory to a series of Lectures at the Franklin Institute, Rochester.

"Could I persuade the mechanics and manufacturers, who now hear me, of the truth of what I now say—if I could inspire them with the courage to devote one hour every evening after their daily labour is done, to the study of these truths, I should deem myself almost a benefactor; for they would soon find, that their work could be accomplished in less time and with more ease. The profit would be double. In a year 300 hours thus spent would be worth as many dollars—more—for who can calculate the amount of information—practical knowledge that would rush in from the ramified rivulets thus brought into view? Do we need demonstration?—Here it is—look at it. A distinguished civil officer in a sister state, was a bricklayer till twenty-six years of age, and previous to this time, qualified himself in single hours after work, for the highest offices and honours his State could confer."

SEDITIOUS PAMPHLET.—It appears that the pamphlet which was sent from Boston, to be circulated among the coloured population at the South and which excited so much attention in Virginia and Georgia, was written by a free black man, living in Boston, an old clothes seller. The Mayor of Boston has addressed letters to the executive authorities of the Southern States, in which he expresses great disapprobation and abhorrence of the sentiments of the pamphlet, and states that an inquiry was made whether the author had not made himself amenable to the laws, but no hold could be taken of him.

A late London paper, speaking of the progressively increasing consumption of palm oil, states that the quantity imported into Liverpool in 182[illegible] [illegible] 8400 tons; the average import of [illegible] into Great Britain, for five years ending December 31, 18[illegible] [illegible] exceed 1400 tons. It is also [illegible] more than probable that in a very few years animal fat in the manufacture of soap will be entirely superseded by palm oil, whilst the cocoa-nut oil of Asia is coming into use for candles, vying with spermaceti in purity.

The vanity of young men, in loving fine clothes and new fashions, and valuing themselves by them, is one of the most childish pieces of folly that can be, and the occasion of great profuseness and undoing of young men. Avoid curiosity and too much expensiveness in your apparel; let your apparel be comely, plain, decent, cleanly, not curious or costly; it is the sign of a weak head-piece, to be sick for every new fashion, or think himself the better or the worse without it.—*Sir Matthew Hale.*

Slander.—He who can pluck the sweetest flowers of [illegible] and blot them with disease—or in the paradise of earthly bliss where the plants of virtue flourish, spread the blight and mildew of desolation, hatred & destruction; who can crush his neighbour's fame to dust and build [illegible] who can write infamy upon the brow of others to prove his own purity—is neither man nor beast—but a heartless fiend. Those who have seen their dearest interests tampered with—who have known what it is to have the priceless gem of a good name sullied by the poisonous breath of cold, unpitying slander, these best can say that he has no heart. If the lightning's flash ever darts from heaven to strike the guilty down it will blast the hopes of murderers such as these.—*Sir M. Hale.*

There is not, perhaps, a more unaccountable weakness in human [illegible] than this, that with regard to foreign matters, our animosities are generally greatest, where our differences are least.—*Mason.*

Whilst the clergy labor more to promote their own temporal interests, than the spiritual interests of their parishioners, they will never be held in respect; of course their exhortations will be of little avail.—*Harris.*

In vain you propose to be orderly in the conduct of your affairs, if you are irregular in the distribution of your time.—*Blair.*

Great rulers, by reason of their flatterers, are the first that know their own virtues, and the last that know their own vices.—*Seneca.*

Old friends are best; King James used to call for his old shoes; they were easiest to his feet.—*Ibid.*

They that govern must make least noise. You see, when they row in a barge, they that do drudgery work, slash and puff, and sweat; but he that governs sits quietly at the stern and scarce is seen to stir.—*Ibid.*

Beauty.—The best part of beauty is that which a picture cannot express.—*Lord Bacon*

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, TUESDAY, MARCH, 2.

The Vice President communicated three petitions from the Blacksmiths and hardware Manufacturers of the City and County of Philadelphia, severally praying for a modification and reduction of the duties on imported iron; which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures, and one was printed.

The following motion, submitted by Mr. Livingston, was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the propriety of modifying the laws of the United States, respecting the admeasurement of vessels to ascertain their tonnage, so as to make a deduction in the case of vessels propelled by steam to the amount of the tonnage occupied by the machinery and fuel of such vessels.

The Senate resumed, as in Committee of the whole, the bill entitled "an act to provide for taking the fifth Census." together with the residue of the amendments reported thereto by the Committee on the Judiciary; which after some discussion on the compensation of the marshals, were agreed to, and the bill was reported to the Senate; the amendments being concurred in, and the bill further amended, the bill was engrossed and read a third time.

The Senate then resumed the motion submitted by Mr. Foot, relating to the future distribution and sales of the public lands, together with the motion to postpone the same indefinitely; and after some remarks from Mr. Clayton.

Mr. Knight replied to some strictures offered the day previous by Mr. Grundy, in the course of his speech, on those who had been engaged in plundering the coast of Africa for slaves, and importing them into this country, which Mr. K. thought reflected on the moral character of Rhode Island and Mr. Grundy rejoined, shewing that he had neither charged the State of Rhode Island, nor even the people generally, with a want of moral feeling; he only alluded to those who had traffick in slaves.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, March 3.

Mr. Marks presented a petition from [illegible] of Pittsburg, praying that the [illegible] may be protected in their rights.

The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business, and continued with closed doors until 3 o'clock, when they adjourned.

Thursday, March 4.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion offered by Mr. Foot, in relation to future surveys and sales of [illegible]

Mr. Clayton concluded the remarks which he commenced on Tuesday, after which

On motion of Mr. Holmes, the resolution of Mr. Foot, relating to the public lands, was then laid on the table.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after a short time spent therein, adjourned.

Friday, March 5.

TARIFF BILL.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Benton, proceeded to the further consideration of his bill, introduced by himself, for the reduction of sixteen millions of duties, &c.

Mr. Webster suggested, that it could not be expected, that, in a question of this importance, in a constitutional view, as well as commercial, gravely decided upon a point of order, it could be so without some discussion. This discussion, he thought, might be avoided, at present, by the gentleman's withdrawing his bill, or postponing it so as to take out the feature of urgency.

The Vice President said, that the bill might be withdrawn by the gentleman who introduced it with the unanimous consent of the Senate, but not otherwise.

Mr. Benton then asked leave to withdraw the bill.

No objection being made, the bill was withdrawn by Mr. Benton from the files of the Senate.

The Senate decided on an act to provide for taking the fifth census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and the third time as amended, and passed it.

The remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of the amendments to the general appropriation bill, reported by the Committee on Finance, recommending the proviso in the bill which restricts that part of the appropriation which is applied for the payment of any printing other than the ordinary work executed by the public Printer, unless authorized by a special act for that purpose. On this question, the debate was carried on at great length, Messrs. Chambers, Foot, Johnson, Livingston, and Smith of South Carolina supported, and Messrs. White and Webster opposed the amendment.—The question on striking out was divided on the motion of Mr. Barnard; and the motion was lost, by yeas and nays, 22 yeas and 23 nays. Adj.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Tuesday, March 2.

The Speaker presented a memorial from the blacksmiths and other mechanics of the city of Philadelphia, respecting a reduction of the duty on iron.

Mr. Verplanck moved its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Mallary said the question of reference was to him one of perfect indifference. He did not rise to ask business for the Committee, but to suggest the propriety of the reference to the Committee on Manufactures. What were the opinions of the Committee on this particular subject, he was unable to say; but he did not see any disposition in the House to modify the Tariff.—The House would exercise its own pleasure, and with that be satisfied.

Mr. Verplanck said the memorialists only wished to be heard, and it was immaterial to him to what Committee it was referred. He therefore withdrew his motion.

The question was then taken, and the memorial was referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Burges, from the Committee, reported a bill for the relief of certain persons engaged in the land or naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war; which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Burges moved that it be made the special order of the day for Tuesday next; which motion was carried—Ayes 69, Noes 46.

The resolution offered last week by Mr. Vinton, authorizing the publication of the laws of Georgia and Alabama to be appended to the report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, was taken up, and debated until the hour elapsed.—The House then took up the bill making compensation to Mrs. Decatur and others the question being on striking out the enacting clause, but no question was taken.—Adj.

Wednesday, March 3.

Mr. Thompson of Georgia, from the committee on the Militia, laid before the House a communication from the War Department to that committee, in relation to the arming, equipping, and disciplining the militia of the United States; which communication was committed.

The House was engaged in committee of the whole on the report of the committee on elections, on the petition of George Loyall contesting the right of Thomas Newton, to a seat. The report concludes with a resolution that Mr. Loyall is entitled to the seat. After debate, the committe rose, when the Chairman intimated to the petitioner, who had been admitted to a seat within the bar, that the committee of the whole house were ready to hear him, when Mr. Loyall addressed the committee in support of his claim to the seat of Mr. Newton. He then yielded the floor to a motion for the committee to rise, when [illegible] and the house adjourned.

Thursday, March 6.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to which were referred memorials from inhabitants of various parts of the United States, praying for the abolition of the practice of transporting the mail, and opening the post offices on Sundays; and to which were also referred sundry memorials from other inhabitants of various parts of the United States against the abolition of the same, made a report thereon, which being read—

[The Report is adverse to suspending the transportation of the mails on the Sabbath.]

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the report was committed to a committee of the whole house on the state of the Union.

A debate took place whether 10,000, or the usual number of copies of the report be printed, which continued to the hour allotted for reports and motions.

The House was afterwards engaged, to the hour of adjournment, in hearing Mr. Loyall and Mr. Newton, on their rights to a seat in that house.

Friday, March 12.

The resolution of Mr. Chilton, for the printing of ten thousand copies of the report presented by Col. Johnson from the committe on the post office and post roads, on the subject of Sunday mails, was, after some observations from Mr Mallary, in support of the proposition, and a call from Mr. Wickliffe for the previous question, carried in the affirmative, by a vote of 93 to 67. Mr. McCreery presented an adverse report on the same subject; which was read, and on motion of Mr. Chilton equal number of copies was ordered to be printed. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Magee, the latter report was ordered to be appended to the former one.

The further consideration of the bill for the relief of Mrs. Decatur, was, upon motion of Mr. Alston, deferred until this day; and the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Philip P. Barbour in the Chair, on the contested Virginia election. Mr. Newton concluded his remarks in vindication of his right to a seat in the House. After a further and prolonged discussion, Mr. Loyall spoke in reply, until after four o'clock. Mr. Pearce made an unsuccessful motion that the committee rise, report progress, and sit again; but, after some observations from Mr. Alston, to the effect that in the event of the sitting member wishing to rejoin to the remarks of Mr. Loyall, he should be the last person to object to it; the motion was renewed and carried. Adj.

BY MAILS.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 9.

FROM COLOMBIA.—The arrival last evening of the schooner Horatio, Capt. Haff, in 22 days from Carthagena, has put us in possession of advices from Colombia of an interesting nature.

At the Constituent Congress of Colombia which was opened on the 22d of January, at Bogota, forty-seven deputies were present. They formed a procession at the govermental palace, and with the Liberator at their head went first to the Cathedral to attend mass, and then to the Hall appointed for the sittings.—On arriving at the Hall, the Deputies took their seats, and in presence of a large number of the citizens President Bolivar administered the oaths to the deputies, who then proceeded to elect a President of their own body.—Gen. Antanio Jose de Sucre received 20 votes out of 32, & was declared elected. The Liberator then declared the Congress legally installed, and conducted the President and Vice-President to their seats. Gen. Sucre then made a speech complimentary to Bolivar, for his services to the state, and in particular for convoking the Convention. Bolivar replied by expressing his confidence in the wisdom of the Congress, and his hope that they would give the nation a strong and a free system of government. The following address has been issued by Bolivar to the Citizens of Colombia.

RESIGNATION OF BOLIVAR

The Liberator to the Colombians:

Colombians!—This day I cease to command you. I have served you as a soldier and as a magistrate. In that long period we have reconquered the country, liberated three republics, and suppressed many civil wars; and four times I have restored to the people their omnipotence, by spontaneously assembling four constituent Congresses. These services were due to your virtues, valor and patriotism—the glory of having directed them to me. The Constituent Congress which has been this day installed, finds itself entrusted by Providence with giving to the nation the institutions it desires, by following the course of circumstances and the nature of things.

Fearing I might be considered as an obstacle, in placing the republic on the basis of its happiness, I have thrown myself from the lofty magistracy, to which your bounty has raised me. Colombians! I have been the victim of ignominious suspicions, without having had the power to defend the purity of my principles. The same persons who have aspired at the supreme command, have endeavoured to tear me from your hearts, by attributing their own sentiments to me, by making me appear the author of projects they have conceived; and by representing me as aspiring at a crown which they have offered me more than once, and which I have rejected with the indignation of the proudest republican. Never, never, I swear to you, has my mind been stained by ambition for a kingdom, which my enemies have artfully forged to destroy me in your opinion. Undeceive yourselves, Colombians! My only wish has been, to contribute to your liberty and the preservation of your repose: if for this I have been blameworthy, I, more than any one else, merit your indignation.—Do not listen, I beseech you, to the vile calumny, and the base covetousness for which discord is excited on every side. Will you allow yourself to be blinded by the imposture of my detractors?—You are not so senseless.

Colombians! approach the Constituent Congress. It is the national wisdom, the legitimate hope of the people, and the last point of meeting for patriots.—On its sovereign decrees depend our lives, the happiness of the republic, and the glory of Colombia. If you are fatally torn away, and abandon it, there is no other safety for the country; and you will sink in the ocean of anarchy, leaving as an inheritance to your children, crime, blood and death.

Countrymen! hear my last words, on terminating my political career. In the name of Colombia, I beg you, I beseech you to continue united, lest you should become the assassins of your country & your own executioners. BOLIVAR.

Bogota, January 20, 1830.

The Message of Bolivar addressed to the Constituent Congress is before us. In this, among other topicks, he mentions the accusation against him alone of all the citizens of Colombia, that he had aspired to monarchical rule over the nation. He entreats that he may be delivered from the obloquy which must attend him if he continues in power. He observes that a new magistrate is indispensable to the Republic, that the people wish to know if he ever intends to lay down the Chief Magistracy, that the American States regard him with uneasiness, that in Europe there are not wanting those who fear that his conduct may throw a stain on the sacred name of liberty, and finally that conspiracies have been formed and wars undertaken in the bosom of the nation to deprive him of his authority and his life. He repels the idea that he supposes himself necessary to the existence of the republic; he pledges himself to obey his successor in office with the most cordial respect, and expresses his fears of the fall of the republic, should he continue to hold the supreme authority.

The Mercury.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY MORNING MARCH 13.

THE SUPREME COURT

Closed its March term in this Town, on Saturday evening last.—The trial of *Wanton Weeden*, on an indictment for highway robbery, (mentioned in our last) terminated on Saturday;—The cause was opened on the part of the State in a concise plea, by H. Y. Cranston, Esq.; the prisoner was ably defended by Messrs. Turner and Randolph; and the closing plea of the Attorney General was fair, and lenient towards the prisoner.—The Jury, after an absence of half an hour, returned a verdict of acquittal.

MR. HAYNE'S REPLY.—The National Intelligencer of the 2d inst. contains an elaborate reply from Mr. Hayne's to Mr. Webster's occupying eight columns. The following note appended to the reply, explains its appearance in the present form:

"The lateness of the hour when Mr. W. resumed his seat, compelled Mr. H. to curtail his remarks in reply, especially those which related to the Constitutional question. In the Speech, as here reported, the arguments omitted are supplied. The great importance of the question, makes it desirable, that nothing should be omitted necessary to its elucidation."

The National Intelligencer of the 3d inst. contains Mr. Webster's reply to Mr. Hayne's argument.—This reply occupies only one-sixth part of the space filled by Mr. Hayne's argument, but says the National Gazette, 'its success resembles that of a Greek phalanx over a Persian host.—The editor of the National Gazette remarks in reference to this rejoinder to Mr. Webster:—

"We have read closely, and from curiosity, the arguments thus supplied. In our humble opinion, Mr. Webster's doctrines remain unshaken and irrefragable. Gen Hayne declares against the whole system of internal improvements, and contends that under the Constitution, the Supreme Court cannot assume jurisdiction over questions arising between the individual States and the United States; in a word, each State may resist and "nullify" any law which it chooses to represent as unconstitutional.

SUNDAY MAILS.

We yesterday received the Report of Col. R. M. Johnson, (chairman of the Post-Office committee) presented to Congress on the 5th inst. relative to the memorials for preventing the transportation and opening of the Mails on Sunday.—To gratify our readers with a perusal of this important Report this day, we have (on account of its length,) been obliged to omit many articles.

REPORT.

The Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom the Memorials were referred for prohibiting the transportation of Mails, and the opening of Post-Offices, on Sunday, report—

That the memorialists regard the first day of the week as a day set apart by the Creator for religious exercises; and consider the transportation of the mail, and the opening of the post-offices on that day, the violation of a religious duty, and call for a suppression of the practice. Others, by counter memorials, are known to entertain a different sentiment, believing that no one day of the week is holier than another.—Others, holding the universality and immutability of the Jewish decalogue, believe in the sanctity of the seventh day of the week as a day of religious devotion; and by their memorial now before the committee, they also request that it may be set apart for religious purposes. Each has hitherto been left to the exercise of his own opinion; and it has been regarded as the proper business of Government to protect all, and determine for none. But the attempt is now made to bring about a greater uniformity, at least, in practice; and, as argument has failed, the Government has been called upon to interpose its authority to settle the controversy.

Congress acts under a Constitution of delegated and limited powers. The committee look in vain to that instrument for a delegation of power authorizing this body to inquire and determine what part of time, or whether any, has been set apart by the Almighty for religious exercises. On the contrary, among the few prohibitions which it contains, is one that prohibits a religious test; and another, which declares that Congress shall pass no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The committee might here rest the argument, upon the ground that the question referred to them, does not come within the cognizance of Congress; but the perseverance and zeal with which the memoralists pursue their object, seems to require a further elucidation of the subject. And, as the opposers of Sunday mails disclaim all intention to unite church and state, the committee do not feel disposed to impugn their motives; and whatever may be advanced in opposition to the measure, will arise from the fears entertained of its fatal tendency to the peace and happiness of the nation. The catastrophe of other nations, furnished the framers of the constitution a beacon of awful warning, and they have evinced the greatest possible care in guarding against the same evil.

The law, as it now exists, makes no distinction as to the days of the week, but is imperative that the Postmasters shall attend at all reasonable hours, in every day, to perform the duties of their offices; and the Post-master General has given his instructions to all Postmasters, that, at post-offices, where the mail arrives on Sunday, the office is to be kept open one hour, or more, after the arrival and assorting the mail; but in case that would interfere with the hours of public worship, the office is to be kept open for one hour after the usual time of dissolving the meeting. This liberal construction of the law does not satisfy the memorialists. But the committee believe that there is not just ground of complaint, unless it be conceded that they have a controlling power over the consciences of others. If Congress shall, by the authority of law, sanction the measure recommended, it would constitute a legislative decision of a religious controversy, in which even Christians themselves are at issue. However suited such a decision may be to an ecclesiastical council, it is incompatible with a republican legislature, which is purely for political, and not religious purposes.

In our individual character, we all entertain opinions, and pursue a corresponding practice upon the subject of religion. However diversified these may be, we all harmonize as citizens, while each is willing that the other shall enjoy the same liberty which he claims for himself. But in our representative character, our individual character is lost. The individual acts for himself—the representative for his constituents. He is chosen to represent their *political*, and not their *religious* views—to guard the rights of man; not to restrict the right of conscience. Despots may regard their subjects as their property, and usurp the Divine perogative of prescribing their religious faith. But the history of the world furnishes the melancholy demonstration, that the disposition of one man to coerce the religious homage of another, springs from an unchastened ambition, rather than a sincere devotion to any religion. The principles of our Government do not recognize in the majority, any authority over the minority, except in matters which regard the conduct of man to his fellow man. A Jewish monarch, by grasping the holy censer, lost both his sceptre and his freedom; a destiny as little to be envied may be the lot of the American people, who hold the sovereignty of power, if they, in the person of their representatives, shall attempt to unite, in the remotest degree, Church and State.

From the earliest period of time, religious teachers have attained great ascendancy over the minds of the people; and in every nation, ancient or modern, whether Pagan, Mohamedan, or Christian, have succeeded in the incorporation of their religious tenets with the political institutions of their country. The Persian idols, the German oracles, the Roman auguries, and the modern priesthood of Europe, have all, in their turn, been the subject of popular adulation, and the agents of political deception. If the measure recommended should be adopted, it would be difficult for human sagacity to foresee how rapid would be the succession, or how numerous the train of measures which might follow, involving the dearest rights of all—the rights of conscience. It is perhaps fortunate for our country, that the proposition should have been made at this early period, while the spirit of the revolution yet exists in full vigor. Religious zeal enlists the strongest prejudices of the human mind; and, when misdirected, excites the worst passions of our nature, under the delusive pretext of doing God service. Nothing so infuriates the heart to deeds of rapine and blood; nothing is so incessant in his toils; so persevering in its determinations; so appalling in its course; or so dangerous in its consequences. The equality of rights secured by the constitution, may bid defiance to mere political tyrants; but the robe of sanctity too often glitters to deceive. The Constitution regards the conscience of the Jew as sacred as that of the Christian; and gives no more authority to adopt a measure affecting the conscience of a solitary individual, than that of a whole community.—That representative who would violate this principle, would lose his delegated character, and forfeit the confidence of his constituents. If Congress shall declare the first day of the week holy, it will not convince the Jew nor the Sabbatarian. It will dissatisfy both; and consequently, convert neither.—Human power may extort vain sacrifices; but Deity alone can command the affections of the heart. It must be recollected, that, in the earliest settlement of this country, the spirit of persecution which drove the pilgrims from their native home, was brought with them to their new habitations; and that some Christians were scourged, and others put to death, for no other crime than dissenting from the dogmas of their rulers.

With these facts before us, it must be a subject of deep regret, that a question would be brought before Congress, which involves the dearest privileges of the Constitution, and even by those who enjoy its choicest blessings. We should all recollect that Catuline, a professed patriot, was a traitor to Rome; Arnold, a professed whig, was a traitor to America; and Judas, a professed disciple, was a traitor to his Divine Master.

With the exception of the United States, the whole human race, consisting it is supposed of eight hundred millions of rational human beings, is in religious bondage; and in reviewing the scenes of persecution which history every where presents, unless the committee could believe that the cries of the burning victim, and the flames by which he is consumed, bear to heaven a grateful incense, the conclusion is inevitable, that the line cannot be too strongly drawn between Church and State. If a solemn act of legislation shall, in *one* point, define the law of God, or point out to the citizen one religious duty, it may with equal propriety define *every* part of divine revelation, and enforce *every* religious obligation, even to the forms and ceremonies of worship, the endowment of the church, and the support of the clergy.

It was with a kiss that Judas betrayed his Divine Master, and we should all be admonished, no matter what our faith may be, that the rights of conscience cannot be so successfully assailed as under the pretext of holiness. The Christian religion made its way into the world in opposition to all human governments. Banishment, tortures, and death were inflicted in vain to stop its progress. But many of its professors, as soon as clothed with political power, lost the meek spirit which their creed inculcated, and began to inflict on other religions, and on dissenting sects of their own religion, persecutions more aggravated than those which their own apostles had endured. The ten persecutions of Pagan Emperors were exceeded in atrocity by the massacres and murders perpetrated by Christian hands; and in vain shall we examine the records of imperial tyranny for an engine of cruelty equal to the *Holy Inquisition*. Every religious sect, however meek in its origin, commenced the work of persecution as soon as

...t acquired political power. The framers of ... constitution recognized the eternal prin... that man's relation with his God is a... human legislation, and his rights of ... inalienable. Reasoning was not ... to establish this truth; we are ... conscious of it in our own bosoms. It is ... consciousness which, in defiance of hu... laws, has sustained so many martyrs ... tortures and in flames. They *felt* that ... duty to God was superior to human ... ities, and that man could exercise no ... over their consciences: it is an in... principle which nothing can eradicate. ... The bigot, in the pride of his author... may lose sight of it—but strip him of ... power; prescribe a faith to him ... which his conscience rejects; threaten ... in turn with the dungeon and the ... got; and the spirit which God has im... late in him, rises up in rebellion and ... defies you. Did the primitive Christ... ns ask that Government should recog... ze and observe their religious institu... ons? All they asked was *toleration*; ... they complained of was persecution. ... What did the Protestants of Germany, ... the Hugenots of France, ask of their ... Catholic superiors? *Toleration*. What ... the persecuted Catholics of Ireland ... of their oppressors? *Toleration*.

Do not all men in this country enjoy ... very religious right which martyrs and ... nts ever asked? Whence, then, the ... ice of complaint? Who is it, that, ... the full enjoyment of every principle ... which human laws can secure, wishes to ... rest a portion of these principles from ... neighbor? Do the petitioners al... ge that they cannot conscientiously ... rticipate in the profits of the mail ... ntracts and post offices, because the ... il is carried on Sunday? If this be ... eir motive, then it is worldly gain ... ich stimulates to action, and not virtue ... religion. Do they complain that men, ... conscientious in relation to the Sab... th, obtain advantages over them, by ... eiving their letters and attending to ... ir contents! Still their motive is ... rldly and selfish. But if their motive ... to induce Congress to sanction by ... their *religious opinions* and *obser... ces*, then their efforts are to be ... sed, as in their tendency fatal both ... religious and political freedom.—... hy have the petitioners confined their ... ayer to the mails? Why have they ... t requested that the Government be ... pelled to suspend *all* its executive ... ctions on that day? Why do they ... require us to enact, that our ships ... all not sail—that our armies shall not ... ch—that officers of justice shall not ... ze the suspected, or guard the con... ed? They seem to forget that Go... rnment is as necessary on Sunday as ... any other day of the week. The ... rit of evil does not rest on that day. ... the Government, ever active in its ... ctions, which enables us all, even ... petitioners, to worship in our ... rches in peace. Our Government ... shes very few blessings like our ... ds. They bear, from the centre of ... republic to its distant extremes, the ... s of our legislative bodies, the de... ions of the judiciary, and the orders ... the Executive. Their speed is often ... ential to the defence of the country, ... suppression of crime, and the dear... interests of the people. Were ... y suppressed one day of the week, ... ir absence must be often supplied ... public expresses, and besides while ... mail bags might rest, the mail ... ches would pursue their journey ... h the passengers. The mail bears, ... one extreme of the Union to the ... er, letters of relatives and friends, ... serving a communion of heart be... en those far separated, and increas... the most pure and refined pleasures ... our existence; also, the letters of ... mercial men convey the state of the ... kets, prevent ruinous speculations, ... promote general as well as individu... rest; they bear innumerable re... ous letters, newspapers, magazines ... tracts, which reach almost every ... se throughout this wide republic.—... the conveyance of these a violation ... the Sabbath? The advance of the ... ce in intelligence, in virtue, & ... on itself depends in part upon the ... d with which a knowledge of the ... t is disseminated. Without an inter... nge between one country and anoth... and between different sections of the ... country, every improvement in ... al or political science, and the arts ... fe, would be confined to the neigh... hood where it originated. The ... re rapid and the more frequent this ... change, the more rapid will be the ... th of intellect, and the progress of ... provement. The mail is the chief ... ans by which intellectual light irradi... s to the extremes of the Republic.—... p it one day in seven, and you retard ... seventh the advancement of our ... ntry. So far from stopping the mail ... Sunday, the committee would recom... nd the use of all reasonable means to ... ect a greater expedition and a greater ... usion. What would be the eleva... of our country, if every new con... ion could be made to strike every ... d in the union at the same time? It ... not the distance of a province or state ... the seat of government which en... gers its separation, but it is the diffi... ty and unfrequency of intercourse be... en them. Our mails reach Missouri ... Arkansas in less time than they ... ched Kentucky and Ohio in the in... cy of their settlements; and now, ... en there are three millions of people ... ading a thousand miles west of the ... ghany, we hear less of discontent,

than when there were a few thousand's scattered along their western base.

To stop the mails one day in seven would be to thrust the whole Western country, and other distant parts of this Republic, one day's journey from the seat of Government. But, were it expedient to put an end to the transmission of letters and newspapers on Sunday, because it violates the law of God, have not the petitioners begun wrong in their efforts? If the arm of Government be necessary to compel man to respect and obey the laws of God, do not the State Governments possess infinitely more power in this respect? Let the petitioners turn to them, and see if they can induce the passage of laws to respect the observance of the Sabbath; for, if it be sinful for the mail to carry letters on Sunday, it must be equally sinful for individuals to write, carry, receive, or read them. It would seem to require that these acts should be made penal, to complete the system. Travelling on business or recreation, except to and from church; all printing, carrying, receiving, and reading of newspapers; all conversations and social intercourse, except upon religious subjects, must necessarily be punished, to suppress the evil. Would it not also follow, as an inevitable consequence, that every man, woman, and child, should be compelled to attend meeting? and, as only one sect, in the opinion of some, can be deemed orthodox, must it not be determined, by law, which *that* is, and compel all to hear those teachers, and contribute to their support? If minor punishments would not restrain the Jew or the Sabbatarian, or the Infidel, who believes Saturday to be the Sabbath, or disbelieves the whole, would not the same system require that we should resort to imprisonment, banishment, the rack, and the faggot, to force men to violate their own consciences, or compel them to listen to doctrines which they abhor? When the State Governments shall have yielded to these measures, it will be time enough for Congress to declare that the rattling of the mail coaches shall no longer break the silence of this despotism. It is the duty of this Government to afford to *all*—to Jew or Gentile, Pagan or Christian, the protection and the advantages of our benignant institutions on *Sunday*, as well as every day of the week. Although this government will not convert itself into an ecclesiastical tribunal, it will practice upon the maxim laid down by the founder of Christianity—that it is lawful to do *good* on the Sabbath day. If the Almighty has set apart the first day of the week as time which man is bound to keep holy, and devote exclusively to his worship, would it not be more congenial to the precepts of Christians to appeal exclusively to the Great Lawgiver of the Universe to aid them in making men better—in correcting their practices by purifying their hearts? Government will protect them in their efforts. When they shall have so instructed the public mind, and awakened the consciences of individuals, as to make them believe that it is a violation of God's law to carry the mail, open post offices, or receive letters on Sunday, the evil of which they complain will cease of itself, without any exertion of the strong arm of civil power. When man undertakes to be God's avenger, he becomes a demon. Driven by the frenzy of a religious zeal, he loses every gentle feeling, forgets the most sacred precepts of his creed, and becomes ferocious and unrelenting.

Our fathers did not wait to be oppressed, when the mother country asserted and exercised an unconstitutional power over them. To have acquiesced in the tax of three pence upon a pound of tea, would have led the way to the most cruel exactions; they took a bold stand against the principle, and liberty and independence was the result. The petitioners have not requested Congress to suppress Sunday mails upon the ground of political expediency, but because they violate the sanctity of the first day of the week.

This being the fact, and the petitioners having indignantly disclaimed even the wish to unite politics and religion, may not the committee reasonably cherish the hope, that they will feel reconciled to its decision, in the case; especially, as it is also a fact, that the counter memorials, equally respectably oppose the interference of Congress, upon the ground that it would be legislating upon a religious subject, and therefore unconstitutional.

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday last, the Naval and Military appropriation bills for 1830, were read and passed.—After spending some time on Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, after numerous petitions were presented, the subject of the Norfolk (Vir.) Election was resumed, and after a long debate, the seat of Mr. Newton, (the eldest member of the House) was declared vacated in favor of Mr. Loyall, by a vote of 97 to 84,—and then the House adjourned.

The New-York papers of Thursday last state, that the Senate of the U. S. have confirmed the appointment of Mr. Williams, as Collector of the Port of New-Bedford,

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—A letter from Concord, dated on Wednesday last. (published in the Boston Gazette of yesterday) states, that Mr. Harvey (Admin.) is elected Governor by 5 or 6000 maj.; and that of the Senate and House, the friends of the present Administration have elected a majority of the members.

ANTI-MASONRY seems to be spreading—New-York and Pennsylvania have both had anti-masonic State Conventions held the past week.—The Convention held in Harrisburg continued in session two days, and appointed 28 delegates to attend the General Convention to be held in Philadelphia in Sept. next.

The Anti-Masonic Convention held in Albany on the 2d inst. appointed thirty-six delegates to attend the National Convention at Philadelphia on the 11th Sept. next; among the names of the delegates appointed, are Joseph Case, of Rensselaer, and Caleb Green, of Saratoga, formerly of this town.

The Washington papers state, that Com. Creighton's trial has been postponed for six months, owing to the absence of witnesses.

BRIGHTON MARKET,—*Monday, March* 8.
(Reported for the Boston Patriot.)

At Market this day, 528 Beef Cattle, 53 Stores, 557 Sheep and 165 Swine.—The above statement exhibits a larger number of *Beef Cattle* at Market than usually happens at this season of the year, and consequently produces what the Drovers term "a glut," and most generally a reduction in prices, which was the fact in the present case of about 25 cts. per cwt—127 Beef Cattle and nearly all the Stores remained unsold at the close of the Market.—We omit giving prices until the Market shall have become more settled.

Milch Cows—Good Cows are in demand, but they are as scarce as the drovers profits—ordinary ones *plenty*; we noticed sales of a few at $20 a $27, and 3 by auction at $18, $15 50 and $15.

Sheep—The Sheep Market seems to be "indefinitely postponed"—for the last three weeks the business has been extremely limited—the only sales made to-day, were 1 lot of 60 at $3 17, 1 do. 10 at $2 each.

Swine—Those at Market to day, the same we reported the last two weeks—a few were retailed at 5 a 6 cts. and the remainder taken in two lots at 4 cts. per lb. each.

Prices of Wool at Boston, March 10.—American full blood, 38 to 42 cts.; 1-2 do. 33 to 38; 1-4 do. 33 to 36; 1-4 common 29 to 30; lambs' washed 1st qual. 35 to 37; superfine 40 to 46; spinning 1st sort, 29 to 30; 2d do. 25; 3d do. 18 cents.

☞ *NOTICE.*—The friends of Liberty and equal rights of the Town of Middletown, are respectfully invited to meet at the Town-House, in said town, on Tuesday Next, the 16th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the Anti-Masonic State Convention, to be held in Providence on the 25th inst.

Middletown, March 12, 1830.

☞ *CHEMICAL LECTURES.*—Dr. A. P. MOORE'S Eleventh Lecture will be given on Monday Evening Next, if the weather should be pleasant.—Tickets may be had at Wm. Callahan's.

Newport, March 13.

☞ NOTICE.

Divine Service may be expected at the Roman Catholic Chapel in this Town, on Wednesday, the 17th. inst. (St. Patrick's Day) at half past 10 o'clock A. M.

MARRIED,

In this Town on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. John M. Cox to Miss Bathsheba Green.

DIED,

In this Town on the 6th inst. Mr. Henry G. Mumford, eldest son of Mr. Thomas G. Mumford, aged 22 years.

This morning, (of apoplexy) Christopher Fowler, Esq. in the 67th year of his age.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

1830. MARCH	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High water	Moon rises.
13 Saturday	6 7	5 53	10 51	9 53
14 Sunday	6 6	5 54	11 36	10 49
15 Monday,	6 5	5 55	morn.	11 46
16 Tuesday	6 4	5 56	0 24	morn.
17 Wednesday	6 3	5 57	1 14	0 41
18 Thursday	6 2	5 58	2 6	1 35
19 Friday	6 1	5 59	2 59	2 2

Moons Last Quarter 17th day, 0h. 51 min. in the Afternoon.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, March 6.—Brig Myra, Crowell 9 days from St. Johns, N. B. for Philadelphia.—Left no American vessels.

Monday, March 8.—Brig Adams, Meagher, 4 days from New-York for Portland.

Schr Haxall, Shove, 14 days from Alexandria.

Sch'r Leo, Wilson, 22 days from Matanzas bound to Boston, put in on account of head winds.—Sailed in co. with Brigs Rodney, Lincoln, and Forrest, Freeman, both for Portland.—Left there, Feb. 13th, among others, Ship Boy, Greene, of this port, loading for Europe; Talma of Boston, waiting freight; Brig Abeona for Providence in a few days.—Spoke Feb. 23d, lat. 33, long. 76, Brig Elizabeth of Bath, 16 days from St. Eustatia for Wilmington.

Wednesday, March 10.—Schrs Miranda, Dyre, and Charlotte, Newcomb, both 4 days from Boston for New-York.

Returned, Schr Trader, Hall, from Providence bound to Philadelphia.—The Trader sailed from this port on yesterday morning, and last night lost overboard, (supposed by the jib) a seaman named Josiah Linnet, belonging to Barnstable.

Sloop Mary, Heath, from New-York.

Thursday, March 11.—Schr Minos, Dennis, 13 days from Havana, with Molasses to George Engs, owner.—Sailed Feb. 25th, in company with Ship Charlotte, Church, for Bristol, and Brig Marcia, Mayberry, for Providence.—Left there, among others, Ship Athis, for Providence next day; Gen. Jackson, of Bristol, for Matanzas in 10 days; Roger Williams of do. uncertain; brigs Mordecai, Gardner, for Providence, waiting cargo; Wm. Henry, Cole, of Warren, for New-Orleans, soon; Sloop Hudson, Kerlew, from this port, discharging.—brigs William, Taylor, for New-Orleans, sailed on the 20th, and Zephyr, Barton, for Mariel, on the 23d of February.

Brig Marcia, Mayberry, 18 days from Havana for Providence.

CLEARED,

Schr Leo, Wilson, Boston
Sloop Collector, Heath, Philadelphia

MEMORANDA.

At St. Thomas Feb. 15th, Brig Sea Bird Carr, from this port.

At Amsterdam Jan. 13th, Brig Harriet, Cook, from Charleston.

NEW GOODS.

John B. Newton,

Has Just received from New-York, and will Open this Day,

ONE Case of assorted Irish LINENS (a very cheap article) in whole & half pieces—with a variety of SEASONABLE GOODS.—Extensive supplies will be received Next Week.—Purchasers are invited to call!!

Newport, March 13.

NOTICE,

THE Stockholders of the OCEAN INSURANCE COMPANY are hereby notified, that a final Dividend of the Stock of said Company has been declared, and will be paid on application to the Subscriber, on and after Monday, the 15th inst N. S. RUGGLES, *President of the Ocean Ins. Company.*

Newport, March 13.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling-House, and Lot, in Spring-street, and corner of Prospect street, now occupied by the Subscriber. The House is in complete repair, and will be sold on reasonable terms.—For particulars, enquire of

JAMES BARKER.

Newport, March 13.

TO LET,

And Possession given the 1st of April.

THAT pleasant and convenient HOUSE, situated in Howard Street, now occupied by Mr. *R. P. Lee.*—The House is in good repair, and has a very large Garden, with several kinds of fruit trees, &c.—For terms, &c. enquire of

ISAIAH CROOKER, jun.

Newport, March 13.

TO LET,

And Possession given the 1st of April.

THE New three-story Dwelling-House in Broad Street, well calculated for a Boarding-House, or a large family, with a convenient Shop in front, suitable for a Grocery.—*Also*, the Dwelling-House east of the State-House, now occupied by Capt. Isaac Hopkins.—*Likewise*, One half of a convenient Dwelling-House in Sherman-street, and a small Tenement in the Kilborn House, in Broad-street.—Apply to ANDREW WINSLOW.

Newport, March 13.

TO LET,

And Possesion given in April,

THAT convenient and very pleasantly situated HOUSE in Washington-Street, next north of the Hon. Wm. Hunter's, & now occupied by Rowland Hazard, Esq.—This situation presents a view of the Harbor and Bay, with its numerous shipping and Steamboats passing and re-passing, and within 100 feet of a convenient place for seabathing.—*Also*, Will be Let on the 5th of May, the Green House, situated near the north end of Washington-street.—*Also for Sale, or to Let*, Two Pews in the Rev. Mr. Choules' Meeting-House.—Enquire of E. TREVETT.

Newport, March 13.

Maine State Lottery, cl. 1

DRAWS THIS DAY,

$5,000 highest prize

Tickets $2—Parts in proportion.

Connecticut Lottery, cl. 19

DRAWS ON THURSDAY NEAT

$2,000 highest prize

Tickets $1—Parts in proportion.

FOR TICKETS AND PARTS,
Apply at the Old Truly Fortunate Office of

J. C. SHAW.

Newport, March 13.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive the claims of the Creditors against the estate of

WILLIAM CROOKE,

late of Newport, Merchant, dec. represented insolvent, and six months from 6th March inst. being allowed for receiving claims, we will attend at George C. Mason's Office on the third Saturdays in June, July & August next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for purpose of executing the duties of the commission, relative to claims.

THOMAS HORNSEY,
JOHN STEVENS, } *Comm'rs.*
SAMUEL BARKER jr.

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE C. MASON, *Admr.*

Newport, March 13, 1830.

AUCTIONS.

On WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1830, *at* 9 *o'clock* A. M. *will be Sold at Auction, at the Farm of Capt.* B. PAGE, *in Portsmouth. (if fair, if not, the first fair day after.)*

SIX Cows, one pair of Oxen, one pair 2 year old Steers, three yearlings, one young horse, 35 Sheep, one ox cart, one horse cart, a horse waggon, a number of farming tools, a quantity of Hay, besides several articles which will be specified on the day of sale.—Conditions at the time of Sale.

COOK WILCOX, *Auc'r.*

Portsmouth, March 6.

ON SATURDAY, March 20, 1830, *at XI o'clock* A. M. *will be LET at Auction on the premises. (if not previously Let by private contract.)*

THE front Store in Thames-Street, with the Counting-Room back, formerly occupied by the late firm of Gibbs & Channing.—The Store is completely fitted for a Dry-Goods store.—For further particulars, enquire of

ELIJAH SHERMAN.

Newport, Feb. 27.

NEW CROP HAVANA MOLASSES.

160 Hhds. and 11 Tierces, of superior quality MOLASSES, just received per Sch'r Minos, from Havana, and for Sale by

GEORGE ENGS.

Newport, March 13.

Maine State Lottery, cl. 1

DRAWS THIS DAY.

$5,000 highest prize

Tickets $2—Parts in proportion.

Connecticut Lottery, cl. 19

DRAWS ON THURSDAY.

$2,000 highest prize

Tickets $1—parts in proportion

Tickets and parts,

May be had at the Lottery Office of

S. CAHOONE,

Newport, March 13.



ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH, 1830.

THE PRESIDENT, Capt. R. S. Bunker, will leave New-York for Newport and Providence, at 4 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday March 9th, Saturday 13th, Thursday 18th, Tuesday 23d, Saturday 27th.—And from Providence on Saturday March 6th, Thursday 11th, Tuesday 16th, Saturday 20th, Thursday 25th, Tuesday 30th.

THE WASHINGTON, Capt. Comstock, will leave New-York at 4 P. M. on Saturday March 6th, Thursday 11th, Tuesday 16th, Saturday 20th, Thursday 25th, Tuesday 30th. And from Providence on Tuesday, March 9th, Saturday 13th, Thursday 18th, Tuesday 23d, Saturday 27th.

The Boats will leave Providence at 3 o'clock P. M. and Newport at half past 5 P. M.—Fare from Newport, $7.

March 6, 1830.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having received, under the direction of the Supreme Judicial Court, an Assignment from THOMAS STACY, jr. of Newport, Grocer, of all his real and personal Estate, in trust for the benefit of his Creditors, hereby gives notice, that six months from March 6th, is allowed to present and prove their demands against said STACY.—Accounts not established before the expiration of said term, will be debarred from any Dividend on said Estate.

BENJ. MARSH, jun. *Assignee.*

Newport, March 12, 1830.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having received under the direction of the Supreme Judicial Court, at the March term, A. D. 1830, deed of Assignment from DANIEL ANDERSON and NICHOLAS ALGER, both of Newport, Ropemakers, of all their real and personal Estates, in trust for the benefit of their Creditors, hereby gives notice, that six months from the date hereof is allowed to the Creditors to present and prove their demands against the said Anderson & Alger, respectively.—All demands not presented and proved within the said period will be debarred of any Dividend out of their Estates.

C. E. ROBBINS, *Assignee.*

Newport, March 10, 1830.

PROBATE NOTICES.

Court of Probate, Tiverton, March 1, 1830.

WHEREAS the Administratrix's Account on the Estate of JOE BORDEN, late of Tiverton, dec. was presented for settlement and allowance, and it was ordered thereon, That the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Inn of Capt. George Lawton, in Tiverton, on the first Monday of April next, at 9 o'clock A. M. Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons interested to appear at said time and place, and they shall be heard. *By Order,*

ASA GRAY, *Probate Clerk.*

Court of Probate, Tiverton, March 1, 1830.

WHEREAS the Commissioners Report, and Administrators Account on the Estate of ABRAHAM DURFEE, late of Tiverton, dec. was presented for approval and allowance, and it was ordered thereon, That the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Inn of Capt. George Lawton in Tiverton, on the first Monday of April next, at 9 o'clock A. M.—Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons interested to appear at said time and place, and they shall be heard. *By Order,*

ASA GRAY, *Probate Clerk.*

Wm. James Tilley,

HAS just finished taking an account of his Stock, and finding he has on hand too much of many articles to make it profitable in keeping ;—Among them are, Buttons of every description, Suspenders, Ribbons, Cambrics, Silk Velvets, Plushes, Laces, all kinds of Cords ; pink, green and white Sattins ; Calicoes ; black Italian Crapes ;—and many other articles, all of which shall be sold for half their worth.

W. J. T. has at least from Fifty to 100 dozen GLOVES, some 5, 10, 12 1-2, 17 and 25 cents the pair, and if the Ladies think them not cheap, a belt will be given gratis.

Newport, Feb. 27.

Wm. L. Melville,

TIN PLATE WORKER,

No. 162, Thames-Street.

CONTINUES to carry on the above Business as usual, and keeps constantly on hand a general Assortment of TIN WARE, and other articles in his line, to suit the market, [illegible] will sell them as low as can be purchased in the State, not excepting [illegible]; those who wish to encourage their own [illegible] will do well to call and satisfy [illegible] of the truth of this assertion.

[illegible] and Peddlers can be supplied at [illegible] as low as can be purchased in the [illegible] —Old Pewter, Lead, Copper, Brass [illegible] in preference to Cash.

[illegible]

[illegible] & Lump Sugar.

[illegible] having been appointed by Mr. *J. W. Archibold*, [illegible] Sugar-Refiner, his Agent for vending *Loaf & Lump SUGAR* in Newport, he will keep constantly, and has now on hand, all the qualities by him manufactured, which will be sold by the Box or Bbl. delivered here free of charges, at the New-York prices and credit. JOSIAH C. SHAW,

Agent for J. W. Archibold.

Newport, Nov. 28.

MAYNARD & NOYES' INK POWDER AND LIQUID INK.—*Ten years trial* [illegible] in the public mind the superior reputation of these articles, and the character of the Ink for *beauty* and *permanency* of color is fully attested by the best judges.

Office Bank U. S. Middletown, Oct. 17, 1823.

The Ink Powder of Messrs. Maynard & Noyes [illegible] used for some time in this office, and I can [illegible] recommend it as superior to any I have heretofore used.

J. P. BURNHA Cashier.

Patriotic Bank, Washington City, April 10, 1824.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes.—Gentlemen, For [illegible] your Black Ink. [illegible] much pleased with it, and have no [illegible] in recommending it to all who are desirous of giving *permanency* to their writing.

O. CARR, Cashier.

Post-Office, N. Y. City, March 19, 1827.

Messrs. MAYNARD & NOYES,—Gentlemen, In answer to your request respecting the Ink [illegible] has been used in this Office, I state with [illegible] that your Writing Ink is much approved [illegible] and I recommend it as a first rate [illegible] who are desirous of using [illegible]

[illegible] obedient servant,

[illegible] BAILEY, P. M.

☞ The above is for Sale by Wm. & J. H. Barber, Wm. Callahan, and B. B. Hazard, in Newport.

January 9, 1830.

NOTICE,

ALL Persons having demands against the late Firm of S. & G. BOWEN, are requested to present them for settlement [illegible] and all indebted to said Firm, to make immediate payment to

GEORGE BOWEN,

Surviving Partner.

Newport, Oct 3, 1829.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport Commissioners to receive the claims of the Creditors against the estate of

CAPT. DANIEL AUSTIN,

late of Newport, mariner, dec. represented insolvent, and six months from the 4th Jan. last, being allowed for receiving claims, we will attend at B. B. Howland's Office on the two last Saturdays in June next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of executing the duties of the commission.

ISAAC TAGGART, }
GEORGE C. SHAW, } *Comm'rs.*
B. B. HOWLAND. }

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

HENRY Y. CRANSTON, *Adm'r.*

[illegible]

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive the claims [illegible] the estate of

SAMUEL OXX,

[illegible] represented insolvent [illegible] months [illegible] date hereof [illegible] we will [illegible] August, at [illegible]

[illegible] } *Commiss'rs*
[illegible] }
[illegible] MARTIN, }

All [illegible] said Estate, are requested [illegible] payment to

[illegible] OXX, *Executor.*

Newport, [illegible]

25,000 [illegible] of Sewing SILK, a little *tangled* [illegible] One Cent [illegible] TILLEY'S.

Newport, Feb. 6.

ISAAC GOULD,

No. 176 Thames Street.

HAS just received a lot of very cheap GOODS, mostly purchased at auction, among which are.

Black, blue, olive, bottle green, and mixt Broadcloths, some of which are stout for Surtout Coats—an assortment of Cassimeres,

Goat's hair Camblets,
Worsted ditto,
Merino Circassians,
Kerseys, Flannels and Bockings,
Ladies Habit Cloths,
Extra Buck skin Gloves,
Beaver ditto cheap,
Fashionable Vestings,
Extra Gilt Buttons,
Figured ditto for Ladies Dresses,
Lillibridge's Composition Stocks,
Chestermans Improved Suspenders,

ALSO, Extra fine bleached Shirtings, and Brown do. very cheap by the piece.

All of which will be sold at a small advance for cash.

Newport Nov. 7.

To Let,

And Possession given on 1st of April next,



A FARM situated in the town of Plainfield, Windham county, (Conn.) about 30 rods from the Academy, on the Turnpike road leading from Providence to Windham, containing about 240 Acres of choice land, well proportioned for meadow, pasture, plough and wood land, with a Dwelling-House, two barns, and other out houses.—Said Farm is well watered and abundantly supplied with Orchards.—For terms, apply to

DAVID KING.

Newport, Jan. 16, 1830.

TO LET,

And Possession given on the 25th March



THAT large and convenient Dwelling-House in Broad-Street, formerly belonging to *David Williams*, deceased.—The House is in good order, and has a large Garden, with fruit trees, &c.—*ALSO*, A Shop, and one other Building adjoining, will be Let, either separate, or with the House.—For further particulars and terms, apply to EDWARD STANHOPE, in Newport, or to

JAMES CHASE.

Portsmouth, Feb. 12.

To Let,



THAT large and convenien SHOP, No. 126, Thames Street, formerly occupied by *N. Geffroy* as a Jewelry Store ; it has two large double bow windows, with counters and glass cases, and shelves on the sides.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House now occupied by N. Geffroy, containing two rooms on the lower floor, with fire places, and seven chambers ; with a garden, well of water, and rain water cistern ; and a two-story work shop in the yard, containing two fire places.—Possession of the House will be given as soon as the family can procure a house to remove to.—For terms, apply to

THOMAS BUSH.

Newport, August 8.

For Sale, or to Let,



THAT pleasantly situated FARM in Portsmouth, on the west side of the Island, about 6 miles from Newport, (formerly called the Shrieve, or Johnston place) containing about 50 Acres of good Land, with a two-story Dwelling-House, new barn, and other out buildings thereon, and two valuable orchards. The Farm is bounded by the west shore, and has a valuable privilege for sea manure.—For terms, &c. which will be liberal, apply to JAMES CHACE.

Middletown, 2d of 1st mo. 1830.

FOR SALE.



A FARM in Middletown R. I. situated on the East Road, 2 1-2 miles from Newport, and adjoining the farm of WM. BAILEY, Esq. containing about 50 Acres of good Land, which produced last season from 50 to 60 Bushels of Corn to the Acre.——On the premises there is a handsome convenient Two-story Dwelling-House, a large Barn, Crib and Coach house, and other out buildings in good repair ; a well of excellent water near the door and the Farm is one of the pleasantest situations on Rhode-Island. There is on the Farm an excellent young Orchard of Fruit Trees, consisting of apples, peaches, plums cherries, &c. with some ornamental trees, and about 2000 button wood trees.—The Farm is well watered by ponds, &c. and fenced with good stone wall.—Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber, at the Rhode-Island Bank house. CHRIS. A. SWEET.

Newport, January 31.

2000 PERCHES OF GRANITE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Subscriber until the 1st of March next, for the delivery at Fort Adams, Newport Harbour, R. I. of

2000 PERCHES OF GRANITE.

The Stone must be of large size and durable quality, and split with good beds and [illegible]. A sample which will be referred to in all inspections, may be seen at the Fort. They are to be delivered on one of the wharfs at the Fort, between the 1st of April and the 31st of December, 1830.

Proposals will be received for any part of the above quantity not less than 500 perches.

JOS. G. TOTTEN, *Lt. Col. Eng'rs*
Brevet Col.

Fort Adams, Newport Harbour, }
January 22d, 1830. }

JAMES MUMFORD

No. **99**, *THAMES-STREET.*

HAS just received from New-York, an extensive Assortment of *FALL & WINTER GOODS*, which he is selling very low, among which are :—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pelise Cloths, merino Circassians of different shades, plaid Camblets ; French, English and American Calicoes, very handsome ; Valencia shawls ; Scotch plaids ; Presidential and furniture chintz ; black and white merino hdkfs. ; ribbed and plain women's worsted hose ; black and colored English ginghams ; point and rose Blankets ; rich black florence lutstrings ; Scotch and swiss Muslin ; black, brown, green and blue bombazets ; silk & worsted braids and cords ; red, green, yellow and white English flannels ; Russia Diapers ; bang-up-cord ; drab kerseys—and as general an Assortment as can be found in a Dry Goods Store, and will be sold as low as can be bought at any store in town.

ALSO, A superior assortment of Domestic bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting chex and bedticking.

Newport, Dec 5.

Constantly on Hand,

ALL SIZES of American Round bolt IRON, from 4-8ths up to 1 1-4 inch.—*Also*, SALTUS, SONS & Co. celebrated CHAIN CABLES, of all sizes, from 1-2 inch up to 1 1-2 inch, and of any length to suit those who purchase. The Cables are warranted to be of the very first quality, and stand high in the estimation of the Navy Board, and all others who have proved them.—Satisfactory Certificates from many of those who have proved them, may be seen by calling at the Subscriber's Store, who is the Agent.—The above will be Sold as low as at the Factory ; any one wishing to purchase, will do well to call.

ROBINSON POTTER.

Newport, Feb. 14.

REMOVAL,

JAMES FALES,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public,



THAT he has Removed to the house formerly occupied by Capt. John Coggeshall, next north of Mr. G. Engs, where he will continue to carry on the Clock and Watch making business, in all its different branches.

N. B.—He repairs Compasses, Quadrants Guns, and executes all other kinds of jobs connected with his profession.

Newport, August 8.

WOOL CARDING, AND CLOTH DRESSING.

THE Subscriber informs his old Customers and the public, that he continues, at his manufacturing establishment in Portsmouth, to Card Sheep's Wool of all grades.

CLOTH DRESSING.

He continues to *Dye and Dress* Woollen Cloths of every description, with real *Indigo Blue*, and all other colors required.

He will also manufacture Wool into Yarn or Cloth, which will be done with despatch, in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

☞ Articles intended to be sent to the Factory, may be left with *Job Sherman*, or *George Knowles*, Chase's wharf, in Newport ; *Sanford Almy*, Little-Compton ; *Peleg Cory*, Tiverton ; or *Jeremiah Gifford*, Bristol-ferry.

Portsmouth, June 4, 1829

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

THE Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that they have taken the UNION FACTORY, Portsmouth, R. I. (formerly occupied by *Moses Lawton*) where they are ready to attend to those who will please to favour them with their custom, in Carding Wool, or Colouring and Dressing Cloth, in all its various branches, at the customary prices.—Wool will also be taken and manufactured into Yarn or Cloth, on reasonable terms at short notice.—They have confidence in believing, their long experience in manufacturing at different Factories, has rendered them a knowledge of the business sufficient to give universal satisfaction.

Goods intended for the Factory, may be left with Edward Stanhope, Broad-street, or R. R. Carr, Ferry-wharf, Newport ; George Lawton Tiverton, and Jeremiah Gifford, Bristol ferry where they will be taken by the Subscribers finished and returned.

LEWIS GRINNELL, jun.
DAVID BAKER.

Portsmouth, April 3.

Commission Store.

J. W. EDDY offers his services to the public as an Auction and Commission Merchant. Unexceptionable reference given Orders respectfully solicited.

In store, a variety of goods at reduced prices.

☞ The highest price given for Old Iron, Junk, &c.

Newport, Jan. 16.

The Sloop ALBANY,

HAS just arrived, with a fresh Supply of Flour Corn, Shagbarks, Spitzenberg Apples.—*Also*. A quantity of Meal ground in a flour mill ; Butter by the keg ; first quality Cheese ; Buckwheat Flour by the half bbl. ; a lot of Smoked Beef, &c.—*For Sale, by*

WM. & J. VARS.

HEMP, IRON, &C.

ST. Peterburgh Clean and outshot HEMP.—P. S. I. IRON.—Brown Havana Sugar.—New-Orleans and Havana Molasses—Cuba Honey.—Russian Quills. *For Sale by*

ROBERT ROGERS, jr.

Bristol, Nov 7, 1829.

Wm. James Tilley,

HAVING now completed taking an account of his Stock, has determined to clear out with the following :

Nice Plush for hoods and trimmings, of every description, at 33 cts. the yd. ; nice black worsted Hose, at 33 & 37 cts. the pair ; American Ginghams, good colours, 10 cents the yd. ; good blue Chex for 10 cents ; good black and white Leghorn Bonnetts $1 50 each ; nice Silk Vestings, worth 9s. for only 75 cts. ; black Bombazeen, quite good, 25 cts the yd. ; long black silk Mitts at 25 cents the pair which will make two short pairs ; long white kid gloves at 25 cts. that will make one pair mitts besides the gloves ; a lot of Cords, Gimps and braids, for about nothing.

Newport, Feb. 13.

NEW STORE

CONNECTED WITH THE SLOOP ALBANY,

JUST OPENED BY

Wm. & John Vars,

ON FOWLER'S WHARF.

Where they intend keeping constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail,

FLOUR and Grain of all kinds—Albany Ale—No. 1 Mackerel—Butter, Cheese, Salt—New-York Crackers by the barrel,—and *GROCERIES IN GENERAL*.—Also, SCHUYLKILL COAL in quantities to suit purchasers.

Newport Oct. 24

BRICKS WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st day of March next, for the supply at Fort Adams, Newport [illegible] of

800,000 COMMON BRICKS.

These Bricks must be cast in [illegible] of such size as to average, when burnt, 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 1-4 inches. They must be of the best quality of Merchantable Bricks. The proportion of salmon, or pale Bricks, must not exceed one-eighth of the whole ; and no soft or very pale Bricks will be received.—The proportion of arch bricks must not exceed one-eighth of the whole ; and none of these that are much warped, will be received. The proportion of broken Bricks must not exceed two per cent. At least 50,000 to be delivered by the 1st day of June next, and the remainder in the course of the Summer and Autumn of the Year, at such periods as may best suit the convenience of the Contractor, provided there is always on hand the supply requisite for the progress of the work.

Before forming the Contract a fair sample will be required to be deposited in the Engineer Office at Fort Adams, which, should it prove satisfactory, will govern in the inspection of the several deliveries.

Payments will be made, if required, on each cargo duly inspected and received.

All communications touching this subject, to be directed to Br't Col. Joseph G Totten, U. S. Eng'rs. Newport, R. I.

JOS. G. TOTTEN, *Lt. Col. Eng'rs.*
Brevet Col.

Fort Adams, Newport Harbour, }
January 22d, 1830. }

FARM TO LET.



THE Subscriber offers to Let his FARM in Middletown, consisting of about 130 Acres in prime order,—for the ensuing Year, on Shares, to commence in March next.—An experienced Farmer, with a small family, would be preferred, but none need apply, unless they can bring good recommendations for industry and integrity.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Feb. 20.

TO LET.

From the 25th of March next,



A FARM on Boston-Neck, containing over 200 Acres, (with as good, if not the best privilege of sea-weed of any farm in the State.) [illegible] might move into a part of the House immediately ; also have a part of the Farm if they wish. GEO. P. HAZARD.

P. S.—Last Year, some persons reported the Farm was Let, to answer their own purpose. Therefore it is wished that no person will again believe that it is Let, until they know it from me. G. P. H.

South-Kingstown, Sept. 10, 1829.

VEGETABLE CERATE

HAIR Restorative and preservative Vegetable CERATE ; simple in its nature and wonderful in its operation. The important discovery of a Vegetable substance capable of restoring and preserving the Hair was accidentally made by an individual, who has neither the capacity, nor the disposition to practice deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, and not only in restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair, but in producing the neatest lustre and loveliness of it imaginable ; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewal of a vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair ; these, like many other organs of the animal body, which have been in a state of dormancy or disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

☞ The above Cerate is for Sale at the Office as Agents for the Proprietor.

Newport, June 6.

☞ DYSPEPSIA,

OR INDIGESTION.

THIS prevalent disorder, as it exhibits itself in its customary symptoms of [illegible] *appetite, distressing flatulencies, heart-burn, pain in the stomach, sick head ache, nausea, vomiting and costiveness*, is now found to yield to the tried efficacy of

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

AND

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These two preparations combined, constitute an efficacious remedy for the *Dyspepsia* even after it has acquired the most obstinate character, and resisted every effort of professional skill.—When both medicines are administered in connection according to *plain* and *particular Directions* accompanying the *Vegetable Specific*, they thoroughly cleanse the alimentary canal of that acid mucus which is the proximate cause of the disorder, and as a tonic and stimulent, they restore the healthy action and energy of the stomach, and strengthen the debilitated system. The Proprietor can also confidently recommend the *Vegetable Specific* as one of the best remedies known for the *Sick Head Ache*.—Price 50 Cents each box.

CORNS!

It has been known for years, that the ALBION CORN PLASTER,

AFFORDS immediate relief, and effects a certain cure for Corns. By its application according to accompanying directions the Corn is softened, attenuated, and drawn out by the roots, without the least pain or of the trouble and danger attending the hazardous and ineffectual practice of extracting the Corn by mere cutting.

The following instances—from many others of a similar character—sufficiently attest the superior efficacy of the *Albion Corn Plaster*.

Mr. Farrar, of Boston, was a number of years distressed by a very painful Corn, he applied every thing recommended without effect, and was rendered a perfect cripple. By applying this plaster he was perfectly cured of his corn and freed from his lameness.

A Gentleman of Greenfield was years afflicted with a very painful Corn, and was cured by one box, and after every other plaster had been tried to no purpose.

Mr. Cutler, of Boston, was cured of a troublesome Corn by one box.

Certificate.—To those afflicted with Corns [illegible] I do certify, that I have used the *Albion Corn Plaster* with complete success [illegible] had used one box, it completely [illegible] Corn which had troubled me for many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with that painful complaint.

(signed) WM. SHAW

Flushing, Long-Island, Feb. 28.

(*Price 50 Cents a Box.*)

A REMARKABLE CURE OF

☞ RHEUMATISM!

BY THE USE OF

DR. JEBB'S [illegible]

[illegible] *Copy of a Letter.*]

CHARLESTOWN, [illegible] JUNE 23, 1[illegible]

To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment.

DEAR SIR—I [illegible] it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public, (should you think best) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than [illegible] years, and sometimes most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism ; have been [illegible] rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required [illegible] persons to move me, being in such excessive pain ; and I have several times been under the care of the most eminent physicians, [illegible] cured only temporary relief. [illegible] ced the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's [illegible] with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a Bottle, which [illegible] much sensible benefit. I concluded, however to persevere, and bought another bottle, was greatly relieved, and by the use of the third bottle, was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which had not been free from a month at a time thirty years, and it is now more than [illegible] years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not to despair of a cure so long as they can obtain "Dr. Jebb's Liniment." You are at liberty to make any use of this you may think advisable.

Most respectfully yours,

CALEB SYMMES

To the foregoing testimony, many other unquestionable proofs might be added, in favour of the superior Liniment of Dr. Jebb. Nothing but a fair trial, which the proprietor confidently solicits, can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled efficacy, in mitigating, and thoroughly mastering, the excruciating disease, to which it has been successfully applied in a number of cases. The operation of the *Liniment* is often immediate ; and it has frequently cured rheumatic affections of years standing, in [illegible] *and twenty hours*. It is also recommended with confidence, as *one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joint*, numbness, sprains, and chilblains. *Price 50 Cents.*

DUMFRIES' VERY HIGHLY APPROVED

☞ **EYE WATER**

THIS safe and powerful wash *for sore or inflamed* Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for that purpose. The most obstinate as well as the most slight inflammations of that delicate organ yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes, the effect is highly salutary. In cases of years standing the most unexpected relief has been received after other applications of inferior efficacy have failed. *Weakness, soreness*, and other complaints of the Eyes, proceeding from *colds*, have been permanently removed. Those who have used it pronounce it to be the best preparation for these complaints they ever met with especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation. *Price 25 cents per bottle.*

ALSO,

☞ The celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE Pills, which give *immediate relief* without the least injury to the Teeth. [illegible] this will be found one of the best remedies known for this painful complaint. [illegible] cents a box.

*** Prepared from the original *MS.* of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *immediate successor* and the *sole proprietor*, which with the other "*Conway Medicine*," is for sale at his Counting-room No. 97, (formerly called No. 70) corner of Court and Hanover streets, Boston, and by his special appointment, by

A. P. MOORE,

Market-Square, Newport, R. I.

☞ Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.